Republic of Yemen
Prime Ministry
Executive Unit for
IDPs Camp Management

رئاسة الوزراء
الوحدة التنفيذية
لإدارة مخيمات النازحين

Ex.U.IDPs

Report updated as of 12 November 2026

Consolidated Report on Forced Displacement Caused by War

As of 12 November 2026

Displacement Trends and the Humanitarian Situation

Response and Urgent Needs

Report issued on 16 November 2026

Consolidated Report on Forced Displacement Caused by War and Urgent Humanitarian Needs

Executive Summary

This report presents the recorded displacement figures for ten governorates—Al Hodeidah, Taiz, Lahj, Aden, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadramawt, Al Mahrah, Marib and Ad Dali'—as of the update prepared on 12 November 2026.

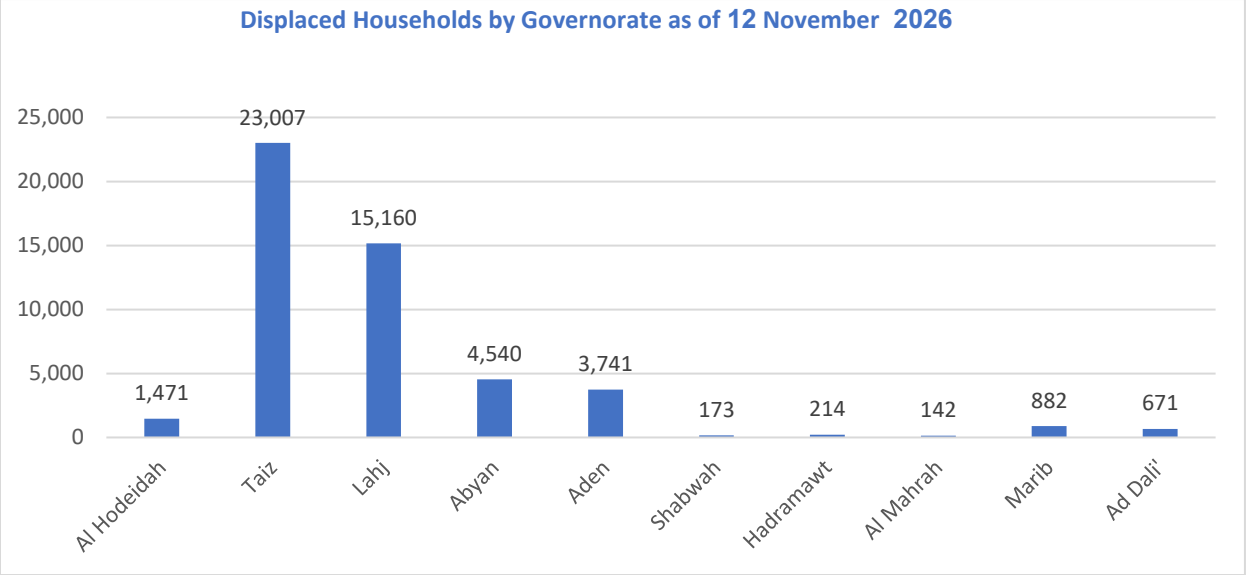
A total of 50,001 displaced households, comprising 338,748 IDPs, have been recorded across the ten governorates. Taiz has the highest number of registered households, with 23,007 households comprising 156,898 IDPs, followed by Lahj with 15,160 households comprising 117,271 IDPs, Abyan with 4,540 households comprising 22,030 IDPs, and Aden with 3,741 households comprising 17,782 IDPs,. Together, Taiz and Lahj account for approximately 70.4% of all households and 75.9% of all IDPs. This underscores the importance of allocating resources according to the scale of displacement and actual needs, while ensuring coverage of the other governorates.

Accordingly, the Executive Unit urgently appeals to local authorities, United Nations agencies, humanitarian clusters, national and international humanitarian organisations, donors and implementing partners to mobilise resources and capacities to support displaced households.

Key Consolidated Figures as of 12 November 2026

Governorate	Displaced households	# IDPs	Host districts
Al Hodeidah	1,471	10,297	2 districts
Taiz	23,007	156,898	16 districts
Lahj	15,160	117,271	10 districts
Abyan	4,540	22,030	5 districts
Aden	3,741	17,782	8 districts
Shabwah	173	1,066	6 districts
Hadramawt	214	1,498	3 districts

Governorate	Displaced households	# IDPs	Host districts
Al Mahrah	142	994	2 districts
Marib	882	6,174	3 districts
Ad Dali'	671	4,738	4 districts
Total	50,001	338,748	



1. Introduction: Forced Displacement Caused by War

This report documents conflict-related forced displacement across ten governorates. The ongoing conflict has caused displacement, forcing households to abandon suddenly, or lose, their homes, property, livelihoods, livestock, sources of income and basic necessities. This has increased household vulnerability and reduced their ability to meet their basic needs without humanitarian assistance.

The humanitarian consequences extend beyond shelter alone. Displaced households may arrive without food, safe water, sanitation facilities, health services, protection support, non-food items or cash resources. The Executive Unit considers a rapid, coordinated and needs-based humanitarian response essential to protecting lives and dignity, reducing protection risks, and preventing further deterioration in household conditions and additional pressure on host communities.

2. Scope and Geographical Coverage

The report covers ten governorates and presents the distribution of households and IDPs by governorate and district. The table below shows the governorates, dsplaced HHs, IDPs, as well as the geographical distribution in each Governorate.

2.1 Governorate-Level Overview

Governorate	Displaced households	IDPs	Geographical distribution
Al Hodeidah	1,471	10,297	Hays, Al Khawkhah
Taiz	23,007	156,898	Ash Shamayatayn, Al Mudhaffar, Al Ma'afer, Jabal Habashi, Al Misrakh, Al Qahirah, Salh, Al Mawasit, As Silw, Mashra'a Wa Hadnan, Sabir Al Mawadim, Al Makha, Al Wazi'iyah, Mawza, Maqbanah, Dhubab
Lahj	15,160	117,271	Al Musaymir, Tuban, Al Madaribah Wa Ras Al Arah, Al Hawtah, Tur Al Bahah, Al Habilayn, Al Hadd, Al Maqatirah, Halimayn, Al Qabbaytah
Abyan	4,540	22,030	Khanfir, Zinjibar, Lawdar, Mudiyah, Ahwar
Aden	3,741	17,782	Al Burayqah, Dar Sa'd, Al Mansurah, Ash Shaykh Uthman, Khur Maksar, Sirah, At Tawahi, Al-Mualla
Shabwah	173	1,066	Bayhan, Ataq, Ayn, Usaylan, Mayfa'ah, Markhah As Sufla
Hadramawt	214	1,498	Al Mukalla, Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar, Ghayl Ba Wazir
Al Mahrah	142	994	Al Ghaydah, Shahn
Marib	882	6,174	Marib City, Marib Al Wadi, Harib
Ad Dali'	671	4738	Qa'tabah, Al Husayn, Ad Dali', Al Azariq

3. Displaced Persons by Governorate and District

3.1 Al Hodeidah Governorate

Recorded displacement in Al Hodeidah Governorate totals 1,471 households comprising 10,297 IDPs, distributed across 2 districts: Hays and Al Khawkhah. The following table provides the detailed distribution of households and IDPs. These figures were obtained by the Executive Unit on 8 September 2026.

Host district	Displaced households	# IDPs
Hays	1,039	7,273
Al Khawkhah	432	3,024
Total	1,471	10,297

3.2 Taiz Governorate

Recorded displacement in Taiz Governorate totals 23,007 households comprising 156,898 IDPs, distributed across 16 districts: Ash Shamayatayn, Al Mudhaffar, Al Ma'afer, Jabal Habashi, Al Misrakh, Al Qahirah, Salh, Al Mawasit, As Silw, Mashra'a Wa Hadnan, Sabir Al Mawadim, Al Makha, Al Wazi'iyah, Mawza, Maqbanah and Dhubab. The following table provides the detailed distribution of displaced households and IDPs. In Taiz Governorate, many displaced persons previously located in Jabal Habashi, Al Misrakh, Al Ma'afer and Maqbanah districts have moved to Al Mudhaffar and Al Qahirah districts. Our field teams continue to track their movements and record their numbers. The Executive Unit expects the number of displaced households in these two districts to exceed 13,000.

Host district	Displaced households	# IDPs
Ash Shamayatayn	2,533	17,736
Al Mudhaffar	7,243	48,780
Al Ma'afer	4,390	30,746
Jabal Habashi	2,173	15,213
Al Misrakh	1,098	7,687
Al Qahirah	1,582	10,257
Salh	510	3,237
Al Mawasit	211	1,481
As Silw	2	14

Host district	Displaced households	# IDPs
Mashra'a Wa Hadnan	702	4,283
Sabir Al Mawadim	828	5,319
Al Makha	446	3,122
Al Wazi'iyah	668	4,676
Mawza	357	2,499
Maqbanah	230	1,610
Dhubab	34	238
Total	23,007	156,898

3.3 Aden Governorate

As of 28 September 2026, the displacement report for Aden Governorate records 3,741 displaced households, comprising an estimated 17,782 individuals, distributed across the governorate's eight districts (Al-Buraiqeh, Dar Saad, Sheikh Othman, Al-Mansoura, Khormaksar, Crater, Al-Mualla, and Al-Tawahi). The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of IDPs
Al-Buraiqeh	1,697	8,056
Dar Saad	1,027	4,977
Sheikh Othman	476	2,357
Al-Mansoura	312	1,393
Crater	106	430
Khormaksar	80	401
Al-Mualla	35	134
Al-Tawahi	8	34
Total	3,741	17,782

In Aden Governorate, our field team faced challenges and constraints that hindered its access to displaced households and prevented it from monitoring their conditions and coordinating the response. As a result of these restrictions and obstacles, the Executive Unit team was compelled to suspend its operations. Furthermore, many of the households previously identified and registered by the team subsequently left Aden Governorate and relocated to Lahj and Abyan Governorates.

3.4 Abyan Governorate

Recorded displacement in Abyan Governorate totals 4,540 households comprising 22,030 IDPs, distributed across 5 districts: Khanfir, Zinjibar, Lawdar, Mudiyah and Ahwar. The following table provides the detailed distribution of displaced households and IDPs.

Host district	Displaced households	IDPs
Khanfir	3,312	16,150
Zinjibar	1,103	5,200
Lawdar	56	258
Mudiyah	43	299
Ahwar	26	123
Total	4,540	22,030

3.5 Lahj Governorate

Recorded displacement in Lahj Governorate totals 15,160 households comprising 117,271 IDPs, distributed across 10 districts: Al Musaymir, Tuban, Al Madaribah Wa Ras Al Arah, Al Hawtah, Tur Al Bahah, Al Habilayn, Al Hadd, Al Maqatirah, Halimayn and Al Qabbaytah. The following table provides the detailed distribution of households and IDPs.

Host district	Displaced households	IDPs
Al Musaymir	332	2,324
Tuban	10,037	70,259
Al Madaribah Wa Ras Al Arah	2,768	30,527
Al Hawtah	443	3,101
Tur Al Bahah	751	5,257
Al Habilayn	78	546
Al Hadd	510	3,570
Al Maqatirah	19	133
Halimayn	6	42
Al Qabbaytah	216	1,512
Total	15,160	117,271

3.6 Shabwah Governorate

Recorded displacement in Shabwah Governorate totals 173 households comprising 1,066 IDPs, distributed across 6 districts: Bayhan, Ataq, Ayn, Usaylan, Mayfa'ah and Markhah As Sufla. The following table provides the detailed distribution of displaced households and IDPs.

Host district	Displaced households	IDPs
Bayhan	45	315
Ataq	35	215
Ayn	59	312
Usaylan	11	75
Mayfa'ah	10	62
Markhah As Sufla	13	87
Total	173	1,066

3.7 Hadramawt Governorate

Recorded displacement in Hadramawt Governorate totals 214 households comprising 1,498 IDPs, distributed across 3 districts according to the available data: Al Mukalla, Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar and Ghayl Ba Wazir. The following table provides the detailed distribution of displaced households and IDPs.

Host district	Displaced households	IDPs
Al Mukalla	176	1,232
Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar	36	252
Ghayl Ba Wazir	2	14
Total	214	1,498

3.8 Al Mahrah Governorate

Recorded displacement in Al Mahrah Governorate totals 142 households comprising 994 IDPs, distributed across two districts: Al Ghaydah and Shahn. The following table provides the detailed distribution of displaced households and IDPs.

Host district	Displaced households	IDPs
Al Ghaydah	134	938
Shahn	8	56
Total	142	994

3.9 Marib Governorate

Recorded displacement in Marib Governorate totals 882 households comprising 6,174 IDPs, distributed across 3 districts according to the available data: Marib City, Marib Al Wadi and Harib. The following table provides the detailed distribution of displaced households and IDPs.

Host district	Displaced households	IDPs
Marib City	548	3,836
Marib Al Wadi	271	1,897
Harib	63	441
Total	882	6,174

3.10 Ad Dali' Governorate

Recorded displacement in Ad Dali' Governorate totals 671 households comprising 4,738 IDPs, distributed across 4 districts: Qa'tabah, Al Husayn, Ad Dali' and Al Azariq. The following table provides the detailed distribution of displaced households and IDPs.

Host district	Households	IDPs
Ad Dali'	376	2,587
Al Azariq	252	1,870
Qa'tabah	35	245
Al Husayn	8	36
Total	671	4,738

4. Humanitarian Situation of Displaced Households

Qualitative information received from the governorates indicates difficult displacement conditions and multisectoral needs. This update demonstrates the scale of the registered displaced population across the ten governorates.

4.1 Shelter and Accommodation

Shelter and accommodation are a core response priority. Some displaced households in Aden rely on accommodation provided by other families, while others remain in the open without shelter at the time of writing. The current scale of displacement requires verification of housing conditions, identification of the households most in need, and support for host communities.

4.2 Food and Basic Needs

All reports indicate that food and shelter are urgent needs, while food items and essential supplies are identified as priority needs for displaced households.

4.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene supplies, emergency latrines and waste management are identified as urgent needs, particularly in newly established displacement sites and gatherings.

4.4 Health and Protection

Displaced households face limited access to health and protection services. Priority attention is required for children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, households with members living with chronic illnesses, and other highly vulnerable households. Reports received from the governorates call for health and protection assessments, referrals, the provision of medicines and first aid, psychosocial support where needed, and a stronger protection response.

4.5 Livelihoods and Economic Vulnerability

The loss of, or damage to, sources of income, property, livestock and other livelihood assets has increased the economic vulnerability of displaced households. Many households therefore require immediate life-saving assistance, together with support to reduce the adverse economic effects of displacement and reliance on host communities that are already under severe pressure.

5. Actions Taken by the Executive Unit

- Establishing an operations room in the governorate branch and field teams at district level to monitor displacement developments.
- Receiving newly displaced persons and registering households through field visits to areas of arrival and displacement gatherings.
- Conducting initial verification of household numbers and locations, and collecting information on displacement conditions and immediate needs.
- Monitoring and assessing immediate needs, continuously updating displacement data, and preparing and submitting lists of displaced persons.
- Submitting reports to the leadership of the Executive Unit, local authorities, relevant stakeholders and humanitarian partners to expedite verification, referrals and response.

- Following up on response coverage and households not reached, monitoring interventions, and updating the remaining gaps to improve targeting and reduce duplication.
- Continuing field monitoring and reporting, and following up on the circumstances of displaced persons and the areas to which they have moved following recent events in certain districts of Taiz and Al Hodeidah.

In addition, the Executive Unit established a response monitoring team at its head office to follow displacement developments in the affected governorates and issued reports to United Nations clusters and local and international organisations.

6. Proposed Priorities and Urgent Actions

The immediate objective should be to ensure that newly displaced households are not left without minimum life-saving assistance, while maintaining accurate registration, verification and coordination. Urgent response and sectoral assessments should proceed in parallel, rather than sequentially, wherever evident humanitarian needs already exist.

1. Prioritise all displaced households that have not received humanitarian assistance, with immediate attention to the most recently displaced and most vulnerable households.
2. Provide emergency shelter and shelter materials, prioritising households living in the open without accommodation of their own, and households currently dependent on host families.
3. Expand urgent food and cash assistance for households without food support or income.
4. Provide safe drinking water, emergency latrines, hygiene supplies, sanitation services and waste management at reception sites and displacement gatherings.
5. Activate or expand Rapid Response Mechanism support for eligible newly displaced households, and cross-check beneficiary lists to prevent duplication.
6. Conduct rapid multisectoral assessments while delivering urgent assistance, particularly in newly established reception areas.
7. Mobilise health partners to provide essential health services, medicines, first aid and referrals.
8. Mobilise protection partners to identify and refer cases involving children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons living with chronic illnesses and other groups at heightened risk.
9. Support the provision of non-food items and basic household necessities and, where possible, livelihood-related needs for households that have lost their income and productive assets.
10. Strengthen daily/weekly tracking of displacement and response, clearly distinguishing between planned and implemented interventions, and recording unique household counts after removing duplicates.
11. Strengthen preparedness for potential additional waves of displacement from conflict-affected areas.

7. Recommendations and Humanitarian Appeal to Local and International Organisations

The Executive Unit for IDPs Camp Management urgently appeals to local authorities, United Nations agencies, humanitarian clusters, national and international humanitarian organisations, donors and implementing partners to mobilise immediate resources and operational capacities for the displaced households documented in this report.

Current displacement is placing newly displaced households in highly vulnerable situations. Families have been forced to leave their homes and livelihoods because of conflict and military escalation and, in several locations, have arrived without shelter, food, sufficient water or access to basic services. Delays in assistance will increase exposure to protection risks, deepen economic vulnerability and place further pressure on host communities.

1. Treat the documented displacement cases as an urgent humanitarian response priority and activate available emergency mechanisms without unnecessary delay.
2. Ensure that households with no recorded assistance are identified, verified and immediately referred to the appropriate sector or response partner.
3. Mobilise resources for emergency shelter, food, water, sanitation, health, protection, cash assistance, non-food items and other essential household needs.
4. Support rapid response and emergency interventions while conducting specialised sectoral assessments in parallel.
5. Strengthen coordination between Executive Unit offices in the governorates covered by this report and humanitarian partners to track primary and secondary displacement and prevent duplication or exclusion.
6. Provide sufficient funding and operational support to expand response coverage and address the remaining gaps.
7. Prioritise children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, households with members living with chronic illnesses, and other households facing heightened protection or humanitarian risks.
8. Ensure that no newly displaced household remains without minimum humanitarian assistance because of delayed assessments, insufficient funding or coordination constraints.
9. Maintain continuous data updates and transparent reporting to enable humanitarian partners to direct assistance to households and locations with the greatest unmet needs.

8. Conclusion

The consolidated figures reveal substantial displacement across the ten governorates, totalling 50,001 displaced households comprising 338,748 IDPs. This figure reflects the scale of the population that should be covered by

verification, needs assessments and response planning, and the associated pressure on shelter, basic services and the capacities of host communities.

Taiz and Lahj host the largest number of registered displaced persons, with 274,169 IDPs, or approximately 75.9% of the total. This concentration requires partners to expand their operational capacity in both governorates, while directing interventions in the remaining governorates according to the severity of needs and protection risks, rather than using population figures as the sole criterion for allocating assistance.

Accordingly, the Executive Unit calls upon the relevant stakeholders, humanitarian partners and donors to mobilise urgent and sufficient funding for a coordinated response covering shelter, food, water, sanitation, health, protection, cash assistance and essential items. This should be accompanied by updated records, tracking of secondary displacement, removal of duplicates and verification of actual gaps, to ensure that assistance reaches the households most in need, preserves the dignity of displaced persons and eases the burden on host communities.

End of Report